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This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *deplous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*
DEPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*deplante*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Diët.*
DEPLETION. *n. f.* [*depleo depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbutin.*
DEPLETABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
 1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.
 This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
 The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*
 It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*
 2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.
DEPLETABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being *deplorable*; misery; hopelessness. *Diët.*
DEPLETABLELY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*
DEPLORATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless. The case is then most *deplorable* when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the text and the measure. *L'Estrange*, Fab. 30.
DEPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.
TO DEPLORE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow. But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*, *Dryden's Æn.*
 With Æculapian herbs his life restor'd.
DEPLORER. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.
DEPLUMATION. *n. f.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
 1. A plucking, or plucking off the feathers.
 2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows: *Phillips.*
TO DEPLUME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.
TO DEPONE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
 1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
 2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.
 On this I would *depono*. *Hudibras.*
DEPONENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
 1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.
 2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *fatetur*, I confess. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*
TO DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.
 Where is this viper,
 That would *depopulate* the city, and
 Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
 His victims. *Phillips.*
DEPOPULATION. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.
 How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
 The end of all thy off-spring, end so sad,
Depopulation! There another flood,
 Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
 And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.
 Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Phillips.*
DEPOPULATOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.
TO DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun. Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*
DEPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.
 She *deports* self
 In gait surpals'd, and goddess-like *deports*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 Of middle age one rising, eminent
 In wife *deports*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*
DEPORTATION. *n. f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

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2. Exile in general.
 An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ascham's Parergon.*
DEPORTMENT. *n. f.* [*deportement*, French.]
 1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.
 I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Watson.*
 2. Demeanour; behaviour.
 The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station.
TO DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
 1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
 Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposited* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
 2. To degrade from a throne or high station.
 Fifth, of the king: what shall of him become?
 —The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shak. H. VI.*
 May your sick fame still languish 'till it die;
 Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
 Unhappy'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Depos'd consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler*, No. 53.
 3. To take away; to divest; to strip off.
 You may my glory and my state *depose*,
 But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shak. Rich. III.*
 4. To give testimony; to attest.
 'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
 Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
 It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*
 5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use.
 According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shak. Richard III.*
TO DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness.
 Love straight flood up and *deposited*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelma. *Sidney*, b. ii.
DEPOSITARY. *n. f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
 I gave you all.
 —And in good time you gave it.
 —Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
 But kept a reservation to be follow'd
 With such a number. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
TO DEPOSITE. *v. a.* [*deposito*, Latin.]
 1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.
 The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*
 Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Gurth.*
 When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposit* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
 3. To place at interest.
 God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposit* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Spurr.*
 4. To lay aside.
 The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*
DEPOSITE. *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.
 2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
 3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.
 They had since Marcellus, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposit*. *Bacon.*
DEPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *deposito*, Latin.]
 1. The act of giving public testimony.
 A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ascham's Parergon.*
 2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.
 3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ascham's Parergon.*
DEPOSITORY. *n. f.* [from *deposito*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.
 The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Adison.*
DEPRAVATION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.
 The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*
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2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.
 We have a catalogue of the blackest fins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*
 3. Defamation; censure: a fence not now in use.
 Scabrous critics are apt, without a theme
 For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*
TO DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*deprave*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.
 We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of Infidels to *deprave* the faith, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to *deprave* the same. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
 Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shak. Timon.*
 But from me what can proceed,
 But all corrupt; both mind and will *depraved*. *Milt. P. Lost.*
 A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
 Loaths lawfull good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*
DEPRAVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.
 What fins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond's Pr. Catech.*
DEPRAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.
 He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of light, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*
DEPRAVER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.
DEPRAVITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.
TO DEPRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] *Diët.*
 1. To pray earnestly. *Diët.*
 2. To request; to petition. *Diët.*
 3. To ask pardon for.
TO DEPRECATE. *v. a.*
 1. To implore mercy of.
 At length he sets
 Those darts, whose points make gods adore
 His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*
 2. To avert; to remove; to turn away.
 3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.
 In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew's Colmat. Sac.* b. iii. c. 6.
 Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers's Sermon ii.*
 The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*
 The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecate* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
DEPRECATION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]
 1. Intreaty; petitioning.
 2. An exculcating; a begging pardon for.
 3. Prayer against evil.
 I, with leave of speech implor'd,
 And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this notion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*
DEPRECATIVE. *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] That serves to *deprecate*. *Diët.*
DEPRECATORY. *adj.* [*deprecatorius*, Latin.] That serves to *deprecate*; excusing; apologizing.
 Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*
DEPRECATOR. *n. f.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]
 1. One that sues for another; an intercessor; a solicitor. *Diët.*
 2. An excuser.
TO DEPRECIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Latin.]
 1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
 2. To undervalue.
 They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Add.*
 As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Speet.*
TO DEPREDATE. *v. a.* [*depredari*, Latin.]
 1. To rob; to pillage.
 2. To spoil; to devour.
 It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be confumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 299.
DEPRADATION. *n. f.* [*depredatio*, Latin.]
 1. A robbing; a spoiling.
 Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*
 The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Watson.*
 2. Voracity; waste.
 The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and Vol. I.

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version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from galls, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 91.
DEPRADATOR. *n. f.* [*depredator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer. It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*
 We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
TO DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]
 1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.
 That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 11.
 Who can believe men upon their own authority; that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *Mare.*
 2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.
 The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, have not been observed at all, because they are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 98.
DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehendo*.]
 1. That may be caught.
 2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or understood. *Diët.*
DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deprehensibilis*, Latin.]
 1. Capableness of being caught.
 2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.
DEPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]
 1. A catching or taking unawares.
 2. A discovery.
TO DEPRESS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimere*, Latin.]
 1. To press or thrust down.
 2. To let fall; to let down.
 The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. To humble; to deject; to sink.
 Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*
 If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 249.
 Passion can *depress* or raise the heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*
DEPRESSION. *n. f.* [*depressio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of pressing down.
 2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.
 The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle on Colours.*
 If the bone be much *depressed*, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trapan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wise's Surgery.*
 3. The act of humbling; abasement.
Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.* 28.
DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Diët.*
DEPRESSION of a Star [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Diët.*
DEPRESSOR. *n. f.* [*depressor*, Latin.]
 1. He that keeps or presses down.
 2. An oppressor.
DEPRESSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.
DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimere*, of *deprimere*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards. *Phillips.*
 All I shall farther take notice of, shall be only the exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles, affected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attolent and *deprimant* muscles. *Derham.*
DEPRIVATION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
 Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being. *Bentley.*
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